MONDAY, MAY 12, 1884.

Awarments To-day. Bijon Opera House—Hiss Beard. S P. M. Candas—Palks. S P. M. Baty's Theatre—A Night in Veples. S P. M. Count Opern House Lety Clare. P. M. Mander & Mini's-Japanese Troups, 139 P. M. Monter & Stat's—Japanese Troups. 1:30 F. M.
Montel Sories Theories—A Calebrated Case. S.P. M.
New York Councily Theories—A Calebrated Case. S.P. M.
New York Councily Theories—Man bond School. S.M.
Charles Theories—Real State. S.M.
Cond. Theories, Ero. Silym—The Regar Student. S.P. M.

Conf. Theater, Eve. https://doi.org/10.1001/ People's Theater—H. et Kirks 4P. M. F. tor I heater—The Pure of New York. 6P. M. Theater Consigne—Dan's Tributations 8P. M. Theater Theater—The logger findent. 6P. M. Sony Product's theater—Territy. 6P. M. Wallach's Theater—Natur Piper. 6P. M. 84 Av. Thentre-Our Harbolors. + P. M. 5th Av. Theater-Skipped by the Light of the Moon. I P.M.

Subscription by Matt-Post Pard. DAILY, Per Month..... DAILT, Per Year... BUNDAY, Per Year 1 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 7 00 

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Total for the week ......

What Is The Question?

The great question in the Democratic Naional Convention, surpassing in interest the selection of the candidate for President, will be whether the Convention shall declare in favor of free trade or in favor of protection. In the National Democratic Convention of 1880 the sentiment of the party upon this subject was expressed in favor of the following propositions:

"Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into comon demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith. State and naial; and a tariff for revenue only."

The most compact yet complete utterance on the free trade side is perhaps the Texas solution of 1882:

"We are opposed to a protective tariff; believe it unjust and detrimental to the best interests of our people; and are in favor of a tariff for revenue only." To the same effect is the Minnesota reso-

lution of 1883: "We favor such a thorough revision of the preses mriff laws as will remedy existing evils and result in the establishment of a tariff for revenue only as the per

ment commercial policy of this country. On the protectionist side the Ohio resolution of 1883 has the merit of being very well

expressed:

ties of a Government economically administered, and so edjusted in its application as to prevent unequal bur dens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

The Massachusetts resolution of 1882-3 is much more extensive in its specification, but does not radically differ from that of Ohio: "A thorough and immediate reform of the tariff. The constitution of the United States sanctions taxation, whether by excise, imports, or customs, to the amount of the necessary expenses of the Government, whether in war or peace, to which all its revenue must be limited. The national expenses are now so great that all prope tion can be given to American interests, American dustries, and American labor within those limits Therefore we call upon Congress to reform the present
war taxes, that hundreds of millions may not be, as now,
needlessly extracted from the earnings of our people to lie in the Treasury as a temptation to wicked and reckless appropriations for extravagant public boildings and useless and wasteful river and har-bor bills; that no taxes shall be levied upon the necessasaries of life or upon raw material which is not found o asly adjusted that American commerce shall be red, and, above all, American labor elevated and amply rewarded. We affirm that all these results can be fully realized under a tariff limited in amount to a sum

But it makes very little difference what form of words is adopted on either side. The great point is whether the one principle or the other shall prevail; and this question is likely to be considered fully and decidedly by the Convention, with a thorough understanding of all the boarings of either line of

If the Convention shall adopt the free trade doctrine, it may be sure of the approbation not only of those Democrats with whom that doctrine is an article of their fundamental faith, but of a limited number of Republicans and a few Republican journals thich are in favor of free trade, but regularly support the candidates and the policy of the Republican party.

On the other hand, the Convention will understand that neither New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, nor Missouri can be carried for a free trade platform. Only Kentucky and South Carolina can be relied upon to support such a policy. Moreover, upon such a platform the Democracy can hardly expect to elect more than a hundred members of the next House of Representatives.

## They Do Not Want to Vote.

The Woman Suffrage bill was defeated in the Assembly on Thursday, but the vote was a close one-57 yeas to 62 nays. In the affirmative were thirty Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats; and hence the few women who want the ballot can boast of strong support in both parties.

Moreover, the arguments used against the measure were rather in criticism of its constitutionality than against the propriety of granting the suffrage to women. It was contended that the privilege could only be conferred by amending the State Constitution.

The purpose of the bill was to compe Boards of Registry to register women and inspectors of election to receive their votes. It proposed a tremendous social and political change. Yet the measure commanded little thought or attention outside of the Capitol at Albany. The women of New York seemed to care nothing about its fortunes. Probably not one in a hundred of them knew that there was such a bill before the Legislature. They held no mass meetings to urge its passage They sent no agents to Albany to lobby in its behalf, or to speak in its favor before the committee who had it in charge. A few of the women who are conspicuous as advocates of the suffrage for their sex were there, it is true, but they went of their own motion, or only as the representatives of a very small party. They did not speak for the great body of the women of the State, and will get no thanks for their pains from their sisters.

This indifference is manifested by the mass of women, the intelligent no less than the ignorant, although the agitation in behalf of woman suffrage has been going on for about taif a century. The sex have refused to take any interest in the movement, and never has

their indifference been greater than it is now. All the agitation has been unavailing. So far from awakening the desire of women for the ballot, it has not even succeeded in over-

our State Legislature, and are debated there with a great wealth of oratory, but the millions affected by them are governly in gnorance of the whole business or utterly

unconcerned in regard to it. At present it seems to be a waste of time to try to get up what is called a boom for woman suffrage among women. They do not want to vote.

#### A Woman Did It.

Two or three weeks ago we reprinted from the Omgressional Record portions of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives by the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS of Wetumka, Alabama, in eulogy of his late colleague, Mr. HERNDON. These extracts have attracted a good deal of attention; and no wonder, for never before was such incredible stuff pronounced on the floor of the House, or published in the official proceedings of that body. If it had been the deliberate intention of Mr. WILLIAMS of Wetunka to reduce the practice of funeral oratory in Congress to the last degree of absurdity, he could not have gone about the business in a more effective way. It was as if all the parts of speech, and all the adjectives and adverbs in the dictionary. and all the tropes known to rhetoric had gone crazy with grief and flung themselves in wild disorder upon the memory of an unfortunate and respected gentleman who never deserved such a fate. In the course of a very few minutes the late Mr. HERNDON was compared by his amazing eulogist,

A giant. A rib-testing humorist

among other things, to A diamend, A flash of lightning, A peal of thursler, photographic camera. morning star.

A finehing blade,
A pulsating pyramid,
A lovable harmony,
A bitseful anchor,
A super-excellent fruit, A smelting furnace, An electric battery, An eagle. A ramified mind. An august knight, An essential Hercules, A regal force, thoroughbred horse. fallen star. A knight errant. A brainy power. A nature ordained baron

The apple of his constituents' eye, The gem of their hearts' citadel, A total exemption from blemish, A cherished ornament of society,
A grand assemblage of facial features and parts,
A star of beauty and brilliancy, unsubjected to intrutons in the dust

the brave, and true.

The master of the highest eminence of human thought

attainable by finite capacity.

An entirety, embodying the richest and rarest profusion of nature's unbounded liberality, promoting him to the high rank reserved for those enstamped with her marked favoritism, and sweetly inducing the conviction that none was ever more fashioned, favored and finished after the divine creative image of his Maker.

We learn from the Indianapolis Journal that Congressman WILLIAMS is now anxious to disclaim the authorship of the speech attributed to him by the Record. His explanation is curious. He says, according to our Western contemporary, that the HERNDON eulogy was written by a fady and sent to Without examining It beforehand, he went into the House on the day set apart in honor of Mr. HERNDON's memory, read a few pages from the lady's manuscript, and asked and obtained leave to print the remainder.

It does not appear from this explanation whether the Alabama Congressman hired the lady to write his speech for him, and had such confidence in her rhetorical ability that he neglected to read the manuscript before proceeding to deliver it, or whether it came to him unsolicited, as a volunteer effort on the part of the real author. We should like to know which was the case. If the speech was written to order as a business transaction, how much did the purchaser pay for the culogy? Are Congressmen in the habit of letting out at contract the tearful expression of their grief at the death of beloved colleagues? Are they in the habit of getting the work done by women? Do they hire their tariff speeches in the same way?

On the other hand, if the manuscript was furnished to Mr. WILLIAMS gratuitously, if no mercenary considerations stained the wonderful production in its passage from the real author into the hands of the statesman who spouted it as his own, the revelation is not less surprising. Are members of the House frequently favored with outside help Does the Congressional Record lie when it attributes to this or that Representative this or that gem of eloquence? We know that the official journal bears false testimony when it presents as part of the regular proceedings alleged remarks that were never spoken in Congress; but if the speeches printed but never delivered are not even the productions of the members who obtain leave to print, the whole matter is left in a state of bewildering uncertainty. How can we call any member to account for his reported utterances, if it is a sufficient disclaimer of responsibility on his part to say that he never wrote his speech, nor even read

it; it was sent in by a woman? Probably most people in Congressman WILLIAMS'S place would prefer to be considcred as the actual author of the foolish oration on Mr. HERNDON, rather than as the fraudulent utterer of another person's folly. In the first case it is his common sense that is impeached; in the second, his common honesty. But it would be highly interesting to know how extensively this Congressman and others are indebted to the literary efforts of women for their reputation for intellectual

ability and eloquence. For the preservation of its own dignity, it seems to us that the House ought to order an investigation of the circumstances under which the now celebrated HERNDON eulogy was originally produced. The matter might properly go to the Select Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.

## In His Right Place.

The Rev. Dr. TYNG, Jr., complains that we judge him according to a different standard from that which we apply to others. "I am not at present a minister," he said the other day to a reporter of the Commercial Advertiser, "although I still retain my commission. I am simply a private individual doing that which my conscience dictates."

Dr. Trne is still a clergyman of the Epis copal Church. He has never been deposed from the ministry. Yet he has abando his spiritual functions to become a promoter of financial enterprises which have no reference whatever to the Church. We do not re-

nember another case like his. As an Episcopal clergyman, he is, of course, to be judged by a standard different from that which we apply to an ordinary financier. He dedicated himself to the service of the Church wholly, and yet now we find him assiduous in the service of Mammon, to the utter neglect of his ministerial duties. Does the Episcopal Church grant to its ministers the privilege of periodically abandoning their sacred work in order to engage in pure-

ly socular business? Dr. Tyng says that he has "succeeded in establishing in Paris and throughout France a powerful syndicate," and that his "agents are at work in other countries. We have now on hand some gigantic interests." he further tells us, "and the prosecution of these interests brings me to this city." He calls his syndicate, it seems, "the American Values Company," and says that he is ready "to coming their repugnance to voting. They will take and place all schemes, sell patents, and labor laid out in obtaining a fractional denot listen to the agitators. Bills proposing pagotiate losse, and all that." He wants, gree of extra skill at the manual, or of precision

woman suffrage are annually introduced too for indiana, to dispess of a patent for a new communities for illuminating purposes, to in-troduce a new method for the prevention of disease among cattle, to start a portable rail-road, and to place the stock of a Western norse ranch for the breeding of draught horses of the Percheron-Norman variety.

Yet Dr. Tyng asks us to believe that he was obliged to leave his church because his health was broken, and he could not bring himself to attend to the routine duties of parish. He was not equal to these, but is able to stand the work of a promoter of enterprises. a neculiarly harassing sort of labor!

His case is so puzzling, so full of contradicions, and his conduct has been so strange for a minister, that we fear the Rov. Dr Typo, Jr., will barm rather than belp the cause of religion if he carries out his present intention of becoming an evangelist after he has made all the money he wants. It seems to us that he is now in his right place.

Running Mates. That absurd and pointless style of trotting borses, namely, with a running mate, will probably be more highly developed during the coming season than ever before. The trainer of H. B. Winship, the horse that last year beat Frank, although the latter was pulled a mile, not by his driver-for that was JOHNNY MURPHY, who never does such a thing-but by the running horse, in 2:084. says that he is looking out for a new mate; and if he gets the sort he wants, he will give Winship a record of 2:05.

That is not at all unlikely. Hitherto the thoroughbreds selected to help out a trotting horse have always been third or fourth class horses. No winner of any consequence, if we recollect truly, has ever been put to such work, and consequently the limit of speed with a running mate cannot possibly be reached as yet. If, therefore, Winship's trainer harnesses with him a racer who can run by himself a mile in 1:42 or 1:43, it would not be at all surprising to see the record lowered to 2:05; and if this strange pair should include also a first-class trotter, it is far from impossible that the mark may be brought down to that dream of the trotting horse lover, an even 2:00.

But there is no reason for stopping at that point. When it is generally believed that a runner, with the encumbrance of a trotting horse beside him, has about reached the limit of speed in that style of progress, some use less genius will take a trotter, and put a runner on each side of him, and thus, by dividing the weight between the two galloners, they may tack on to a good trotter, but a poor stayer, a record of two minutes, or thereabouts; and, if not content with that, we may some day see a horse of machine-like action, but who never saw the day he could trot in 2:20, whirled round the course in about 1:50, buried in the centre of a galloping four-in-hand.

There is no accounting for tastes. Some people like to play that silly, slap-dash, unsociable card scheme known as railroad euchre, instead of the charming and entertaining game from which it has been derived. It rolls up the score faster. You can play more games in an hour with it. But at the same time it requires much less skill, and so much less credit is due the winner. Speed seems to be the thing most desired by the railroad euchre players, as it is also with the running mate people; and, what is still another point of resemblance, they neither of them care much how they get it. We will venture to say that most of the running mate men prefer railroad euchre to the true game.

There is hardly more to interest the mind of a true horseman in a running mate race than there would be if both the trotters were hitched behind a locomotive; but still, if people like it, there is no objection to their amusing themselves. But the true way to record such contests would be to give the record to the running horse. He is the one entitled to it, and he ought to have it. Then the performances of the great racers would read like this; Ten Broeck, one mile to saddle in 1:391; one mile to harness, with trotting mate, 1:50. Honor where honor is due.

## Not Quite Enough, Perhaps.

The Republicans have given Mr. ARTHUE a generous supply of complimentary resolutions. If they had been as liberal toward him in the election of delegates, he could be nominated on the first ballot without help from any of his rivals.

It is very much the same with Mr. BLAINE He could be easily nominated at the outset If he only had delegates enough.

The interesting question now is whether either of these two gentlemen can draw votes enough from other aspirants to give him the requisite 411. Collector Robertson said people must wait to see how his new method of electing delegates worked at Chicago, before they could appreciate its beauties. Its beauties will, of course, appear in its results

Collector Robertson is the gentleman who once proved too much for Senator CONKLING. But then he had Gen. GABFIELD and Mr BLAINE to help him.

The following is one of the many truths uttered by the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON in the course of his eloquent speech at the Frankfort Convention:

"We are not going to drive the Republicans from power with a squirt half filled with soap sude."

## It seems that you are not.

One statement made by Paymaster-General ROCHESTER, in his testimony before the WAIM court of inquiry on Saturday, is striking. He said he had found, after coming to Washington, that "a great many officers were draw. ng on their pay accounts twice," and that when called upon for an explanation, they would send the money to meet the second account as an answer. In civil life a performance of that sort is not always accopted as a sufficient explanation of honest dealings. The very fact that a great many officers were in the habit of duplicating their pay accounts for the same period indicates the prevalence of strange ideas as to what is honorable conduct in matters of money.

It is proper to record the scientific fact that warm and disinterested sympathy for the GRANT family has carried up the temperatur of Mr. Edmunds's blood to about 306° below zero

The animated interview which is to take place this evening between Mr. CHARLES MITCHELL, the English Bachelor of Arts. and Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, the curator of the STOKES art gallery, is looked to with the deepest interest. Public sentiment and local sympathy appear to be very evenly divided, but there is a disposition among persons who take a material view of the affair to favor the imported gentleman in the betting. He himself expresses a good deal of confidence, and is said to contemplate, not merely knocking Mr. Ep WARDS out, but knocking him out in the first

The competitive drill which has just closed at Houston is perhaps chiefly remarkable for the lavish rewards it offered, the first prize for infantry excellence being \$5,000, and other prizes bringing the list up to nearly \$10,000. The contrast between the enthusiastic atten-tion given to such competitions at the West and South and their comparative neglect at the North and East, is noticeable. But, after all, it is doubtful whether the great amount of time

in company merchicus, is expended to the book purpose. This is show soldiershin, since no such superintive work is required in practical compatening. A fine bearing or set-up, ther-ough discipline, entire familiarity with guard and outpost duty, skill in marksmanship and the training of body and spirit to soldierly con-

duct in nardships and perils, are of more value than superfine accuracy in exhibition drill. To-day or to-morrow, if the present arrangements are followed, the Army Appropria-tion bill is likely to be taken up for consideration in Congress. It may be worth while to call attention to some safeguards which this present measure proposes to throw around the purchase of military supplies:

"Herrafter all purchases of regular and miscellaneous supplies for the army furnished by the Quarternaster's Department of the property of the

Taking together these prescriptions and those which provide that the award is to go to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable article," that the Quartermaster-General is to report annually to Congress all ses of military supplies, with their cost price and place of delivery, and that all disursements of money in his department are henceforth to be made by bonded officers, these ransactions seem to be more carefully guarded than ever before.

When a picked team of the cricketers of New York, Brooklyn, Staton Island, and Newark, including three noted professionals, wen to Philadelphia, the other day, to engage the selected amateur team there, the New York captain expressed the opinion, it is said, that a surprise was in store for the Quakers. This may have turned out to be the case, although in a different sense from that intended. In Friday's match, with professional bowling to contend against, the Philadelphians won by ten wickets, and in Saturday's they wen by a core of 136 against 70. These victories are not unpleasant to record, because the Philadelphians are not only all genuine American amateurs, but are to represent American crick-eting in Great Britain this year, and are thus sure to represent it well. Two things the me-tropolis of PENN can undoubtedly do-produce mortuary poetry and play cricket.

Mr. THOMAS L. NICHOLS, who figured as the confidential agent of Gen. GARFIELD, was rather prominent in the canvass of four years ago. It was in Nichole's hands that Gan-FIELD sent to Donsey the famous letter of July 28, in which he said, "I want you to know how absolutely I rely on your earnest desire to do the best for the cause and how anxious I am to aid your efforts." Since Nichola's retirement from politics he has turned his attention to finance, with results which are set forth in the Cieveland Plaindealer.
Nichols, it is said, organized a syndicate in-

cluding Gov. CHARLEY FOSTER, KRIPER, Senator WARNER MILLER of New York, Senator PLUMB of Kansas, and others, many of them eminen Half Breeds. The object of the enterprise was to develop certain coal lands in Missouri and to sell corner lots in a new town there, named

there is no ground for the claim, because Southworth was guilty of an "unlawful and unauthorized act." It was by acts of such a nature that Louisians was given to Hayes. Southworth's acts are among the few which have been judicially passed upon. He was n worse than a multitude of men, some of whom are still in public life, and at least two of whom aspire to be the epublican candidate for President.

#### The Grants in Wall Street. From the New York Times.

On the other members of the firm of Grant & Ward, whose affairs have been placed in friendly hands, it is impossible to pass any more charitable judgment than that they must have been wonderfully ignorant of what was going on where they ought to have been in formed, and phenomenally indifferent where they ough have been keenly interested.

# The Early Fly.

Peace, buzzing harbinger of balmy spring! tiyrations devicus Can only cripple thy rheumatic wing, Or leave thee but a poor, frost-bitten thing. Thou art too previous! Go, his thee to some sunny window ledge,

And dream of Jun

Of sunburned noses, bald and shaven heads, Of tonsured priests, of restless sinners' beds. Thou art too soon. Wait, till our ficah be cooked to suit thy taste, Lest thou regret it.

Forbear this greedy and unseemly haste; Thou're out of season, wanton and unchaste, And don't forget it!

Wait, fell destroyer of our slumber sweet, Till by end by: Till summer stire our blond to fever heat, and fromy smalls from thy persistent feet

ON MER SUMMIT OF POPOGRESSETL. Votence by Moorlight B

the Assent-Looking lass the Conten We visited Morelia, and on our return four of our party went down the Morelos Railroad to Cuantla, on the edge of the tierra caliente, and two to Amecamees, for the purpose of ascending Popocatepetl. This road has the nar-row gauge. It was built by a Mexican company, but it is said that it has been recently purchased by President Gonzales, or his associ-ates, and that it is to be used in connection with the negotiations for the readjustment of the English debt, the holders of which are extending the road southward to Acapulco and we were in Mexico that financial arrangements had been made to carry out this project, but in-asmuch as the English have already built and own the standard gauge railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz it may well be doubted if they will furnish the money themselves, or permit any one else to furnish it for the purpose of building a narrow gauge competing line, the only efficient office of which would be to regulate the rates and destroy the revenues of the standard gauge road. We found the Morelos road in bad condition and evidently doing but little business. Most of the region through which it runs is, like the rest of the table land of Mexico, dry, arid, and poor.
Two of our party who left the railroad at

Amecamees for the purpose of climbing Popo-catepetl had been kindly furnished by Mr. Sullivan with a letter of introduction to Don Juan is Noriega, the principal merchant at Amecamees, and were most hospitably received and worthy Indian named Andreas Telles made all the necessary arrangements for the expedition. He furnished two saddle horses, two extra horses for the guides, and one pack mule, and took with him three trusty men. Bread, beef, tortillas, chocolate, and other necessaries were procured, and the expedition started at half past 2 in the afternoon. As soon as we had passed beyond the limits of the town the beautiful snow-clad cone of Popocatepetl, rising majestically above the surrounding mountains, was in sight fifteen miles to the southfields of wheat which would, perhaps, thresh four bushels to the acre, certainly not more, and wo were told that they were a fair average for that region. Three miles out we passed an extensive hacienda belonging to our lost; then a roadside church and shrine on our right, and a short distance further on we entered the hills and began a more rapid ascent. Our path was a narrow and rugged one, worn by the combined action of rain and the woodsmen who use it for dragging timber down from the mountains in many places into a deep and almost impassable gully, along which it was impossible for us to ride abreast and a single horseman could pick his way with difficulty. This path rises rapidly, winding its rugged way around the head of deep ravines, over rough and rocky ridges, alongside of yawning chasms, over open and grassy glades, and finally through a long reach of pine forest, encumbered by stumps and failen trees. These foothills were formerly covered with a thrifty forest of pine and undergrowth of various kinds; higher up the undergrowth disappears; then comes a beit of thrifty pines; finally they disappear; then a stretch of straggling grass, theu scattering patches of a yellow moss, then nothing but volcanic ashes and scoriac, then snow covering the ashes, then the summit and the yawning crater nearly 20,000 feet above sea level. down from the mountains in many places into

In the season of the conterpties was to develop certain coul lands in Missouri and to sell corner to is in a set own there, named to develop certain coul lands in Missouri and to sell corner to is in a set own there, among the season with the management of operations.

How well he management of operations.

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to a final effort by a whist of sulphur fumes, he pushed on to the top and looked down into the crater.

He arrived at the hummit at 11:40, and remained there forty minutes. He describes the view of the crater as well worth all it cost him to see it. The layers of rock rising one above the other from the bottom to the top were exceedingly impressive, not only because of their thickness and the great depth and width of the crater, but because of their rich and variegated colors. He could see puffs of smoke rising from fissures at the bottom, and far down the inside slope the machinery which had been used for holsting sulphur out of the crater. Unfortunately, the top of the mountain was wrapped in clouds, and hence the view of the surrounding country, which must be of surpassing loveliness and extent, was cut off. He could not even see Istacchunti, only twelve or fitteen miles away, and as it was extremely cold, he resolved to descend without waiting for his companion. The latter seeing him coming down, and not knowing if he had been successful, remained at his resting place till he was rejoined by his friend, which was at half past i. It was then too inte for a further trial that day, and, as they had barely time left to reach Amecameea that night, they went down the mountain together. The descent was rapid, and was made with long, easy strides by a direct course to the cross from which they had started afoot early in the morning. Here they found their horses, and mounted. The ride down the mountain to the hut and thence to the hospitable house of Don Juan de Noriega at Amecameea was a very steep and tiresome one. It lasted till nearly 9 o'clock, by which hour we were too sleeps and tired for anything but rest. We were therefore shewn to our beds, and speedliy realized, with Sancho Panza, that he who sleeps asts. The trip, including every expense and a gratuity to the guides, cost exactly \$32.50.

Breeklyn's Fete of Nations.

The Feto of Nations in aid of the Bartholdi status pedestal fund will be begun in the Brookiya Academy of Music this evening. The decorations, it is hald, will surpass anything of the kind aver seen is the Academy

CROWDS ON CONET ISLAND.

tranture of the Big Wooden Elephant-A Flower-scenied Land Breeze. Hearty 10,000 persons sought rest, recreation, and sait breezes on Coney Island yesterday but they found a stiff land breeze. It was laden with the odor of peach and apple blosoms from orchards in the country through which they had passed. Trains returning to New York and Brooklyn were filled early in the day as rolling masses of clouds threatened rain, but the places of the timid excursionists who went away were filled by new comers, and a stream of pedestrians and carriages ebbed and flowed all day on the ocean concourse. Except for a slight sprinkle now and then, the shore was an enjoyable place, with warm sunshine, brisk wind, and picturesque cloud eflocts. Big breakers lashed the new breakwater in front of the Hotel Brighton pavilion, and

threw apray far over the promenade, Fifty men were at work all day on the marine railway. The piles have been driven and the

raliway. The piles have been driven and the timbers laid the entire length of the road, but the rails are yet to be put down. Over 5,000 excursionists from this city turned their steps from the Sen Beach station to the skeleton of the Elephant Hotel Baznar, a few rods to the west. The structure, which has assumed shape, is to be finished by June 1. There are four legs built on foundations which run thirty-five feet down through the sand to clay bottom, and on the legs reats the body with the curves of the back. Head and tail are yet to be built.

On the back is to be a howdah, the top of which will be over 122 feet from the ground. In one of the foreiegs will be a cigar store, in the other a diorana. Circular stairs in each of the hind legs lead to the main hall in the body. It is to be down the second from the correct of the foreiegs will be a cigar store, in the other a diorana. Circular stairs in each of the hind legs lead to the main hall in the body. It is to be down the second from the correct of a plot 300 feet square, surrounded by a 16-foot board fence, thed on the inside with booths, and fifteen cents admission to be charged. The pronrietors are negotiating for two elephants from Planburg, to give children a ride around the enclosure.

Exting and drinking places were open in West

enclosure.

Eating and drinking places were open in West Brighton Beach, and in front of many of them were tables where beer was served to men and women. From open doorways here and there foated sounds of Ethicolan revelry, followed by applause. Sand crabs were found along shore in unusual numbers by children, who studied their anatomy by innocent rivisaction. The air suddenly grew chill at nightfall, and tardy excursionists had a cold ride home.

CLOSING WITH A MIMIC BATTLE. The Awards at the Inter-State Brill and En-

compment in Rouston, Texas. Houston, May 11 .- The inter-State drill

and encampment here closed yesterday with sham battle, which was witnessed by a great assemblage. Fifteen companies and hree batteries took part in the mimic warfare. The charge elicited great applause, and the battle ended without a serious accident. Tho award of prizes was announced by the judges

to-night, and is as follows: The infantry first prize, of \$5,000, was awarded to the Houston Light Guards; the second ed to the Houston Light Guards; the second prize of \$1.500, to the Treadway Riftes of \$1. Louis; the third prize of \$500, to the Columbus (Ga.) Guards; the fourth premium (no money) to the Mobile Riftes; the fifth to the Montgomery Grays, and the sixth to the Washington Guards of Galveston. Of the artillery drill awards the first prize, of \$750, was awarded to Hattery A of \$1, Louis; the second, of \$250, to Battery B of New Orleans. Of the Zouave drill swards the first prize, of \$1,000, was awarded to the Busch Zouaves of \$1,000, was awarded to the Busch Zouaves of \$1,000, it he second, of \$500, to the Richardsons of Indianapolis, of \$500, to the Richardsons of Indianapolis, of the State drill awards the first prize (special), of \$500, was awarded to the Washington Guards of Galveston; the second premium to the Austin Grays, the third to the Brenham Grays, the fourth to the Queen City Guards of Hompstead, and the fifth to the Lamar Rifles of Dallas.

HIS HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS. English as She is Spoke by the Hon. Frederick

Robie, Governor of Maine. BANGOR, May 10 .- The speech made at the ecent Republican State Convention in this city by Gov. Frederick Robie has not been accurately printed in any of the Maine papers. It was a unique effort. The Governor told of the long line of distinguished men who had proceded" him in the Gubernatorial office. alling particular attention to the Morrills and o Israel Washburn. He also said:

For this renewed expression of your confidence, for this unanimous renomination to the highest office in the state, accept my heartiest congratulations. When you come to "English as she is spoke."
Our resthetic Chief Magistrate is seen at his best. His entire speech was rich in the extreme, abounding in gems like the above. Unfortunately, the writer did not take down the speech in shorthand, and, lest he might do dov. Robie injustice, he will not attempt to quote passages of the exact phraseology of which he is not certain.

Unprejudiced observers pronounce the speech even, more astonishing than the one delivered by him at Portland two years ago, upon the occasion of his first nomination for Governor.

Prejevalsky's Attempt to Explore Tibot.

From the London Times. Sr. Petessung, April 28.-A despatch dated Jan. 20 announces that Col. Prejevalsky, who is making his second attempt to penetrate the dark and mysterious regions of Tibet, with a strong escort of Cossacks and attendants, has safely passed the Desert of Gobi, in spite of the curses of the Tibetans, who prayed beaven to rain down storms of stones upon the introvid a ered that his party was arrested and turned back. This time the traveller has every hope of being able to

The points of departure chosen by the expedition were Kiakhta and Ourga, whence the road lies through Ala-shan and Kuku-Nor to Zaidan. Here, at the foot of the Bainkharaools, a depot will be established and left in charge of part of the military escort. Col. Prejevalsky and his attendants will then march on to the sources of the Yellow River, and as far as possible beyond to the cities of Tchamdo and Batang. The coming summer is to be spent in exploring the country lying between Kuku. gion, he will then turn his attention to the eastern part of the north Tibetan plateau, returning to the depot in autumn, in order to transport the baggage and stores to western Zaidan, and establish a new depot at Hast.

Thence the expedition will make an effort to pass through northern Tibet, in the direction of Linesa, and through northern Tibet, in the direction of Linassa, and as far as the Lake Tengri-Nor. This destination reached, the expedition will either enter the Tibetan province of Dzong, and proceed up the Brahmapootra, or else turn morthwest to Ladak and, passing Lake Tengri-Yam-Tcho, return to Hast through the Tibetan table land. The return journey from lisst, or Gost, where the expedition have need to series to the temperature. s expected to arrive in the spring of 1885, will be made in two parties, by different roads, to the Lob Nor; thence on to the Karakoram mountains; and finally through the city of Aksu to the Russian lake of lass-Kul. This plan may be altered by circumstances, but the main ject of Col. Prejevalsky's journey is the exploration of

> The Handsomest Colored Editor. From the New York Globe.

"Lend us your prayers and send us your sub-riptions" is the invocation of J. E. Bruce on assuming is absolute proprietorship and management of the fashington Grit. Bruce is, without de man of the colored press, likewise the best looking one.

What is Going On in Beston. From the Evening Transcrip Grass promises well for June butter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The riot n Astor place occurred May 10, 1849. The New Fork Ferald of May 12, 1849, said, editorially: "Fifteen per-

In the " History of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment," by Capt. Emmons Clark, he states, page 103; "About 20 of the mob were killed and 50 to 60 wounded."

About 20 of the mob were killed and 30 to 60 wounded." In the Mese Foot Prilisms of March 25, 1882, I read that Col. Enumous Clark said: "The Seventh Regiment killed about 100 persons in that riot."
In the Section Telegram of May 10, 1884, I read that Gen. A. Darrea, who commanded the Seventh at the riet, says: "Of the rioters 124 were killed outright, and over 600 were wounded."
May we not expect some day to read that the Seventh Retiment at that riot killed a million of men?
The writer was proceed during the riot, and it is his opision that the Sring was unnecessary. It was cruel and ownerdly.

Naw Yoas, May 11.

John Pondir's Bet.

From the Philadelphia Hecord

Keone's righthand man in Wall street was old John Fondir, and in real eviate Joe Kananuel, both of them is raise of the older school. Foudir sold Keone his steek farm at Mahwah, New Jersey, and keone his steek farm at Mahwah, New Jersey, and keone transferred it to Emanuel, who how resides there. Fondir is said to be the homeliest man in Wall street, but he wook a hundred dollars once on a question of his personal bessay. A breker offerred to give him a hundred dollars if he would find a man homelier than himself. Pondir took him ap, went with the broker to himself. Pondir took him ap, went with the broker to himself. Pondir took him ap, went with the broker to himself. Pondir took him ap, went with the broker he has red hair and a oquint, appeared upon the seen. "There" said the grafified and triempiant parent. "Look there, and just hand over the hundred dollars." Bafe's points won the wager,

SUNBRAMS.

-The eldest daughter of Lord Lytton, though only 14, has taken up the family pen and writ-ten one of the most blood-curding about stories that has seen the light for many a day.

-On Easter Monday the Blue Coat Boys went according to ancient outlow, to the Mansion House in London, where 684 received a new chilling fresh from the mint; thirteen monitors received one pound one; seven deputy monitors ten and six peace, and forty-one Grecians two and six pence.

-The last census in France gives the number of insane persons as one in every 444 inhabitants; but Dr. Lunier, in a recent lecture at the Sorbonne, says the real proportion is 7 to every 300 or 350 inhabitants. Dr. Lunier remarked that in countries presenting the same degree of civilization the proportion of insane

people is identical.

—Claret-colored dress coats have been introduced for evening wear in Paris. This is a capital change from the present funereal-looking garb. But having once admitted color, why confine it to claret? Why not admit green, red, yellow, or blue? We may yet live to see a dress dinner looking like a scene from the "School for Scandal."

-Dr. Gelié of Paris has found that 20 to 25 per cent, of children hear only within a limited range. A practical result of this discovers is that children are now placed at such a distance from the teachers' deak as will correspond with their strength of hearing. The matter dees not appear to have been thought of before, but its obvious importance is now likely to attract at tention from our teachers.

the gloomy condition of finance, trade, and industry in Russia to the competition of the United States, Canada, and India as whest exporting countries. This stogna-tion in the corn trade, it is added, affected landowners, tion in the corn trade, it is added, surected ishnowners, who, consequently, bought less of manufacturers. Munufactured grods also suffered from overproduction, chiefly as regards cotton goods and railway rolling stock.

—M. Bertillon, Chief of the Statistical Bu-

reau of Paris, stated before a commission of inquiry that there was less mortality among the working clean inat there was less mortality among the working class in 1883 than in 1882, while there was a larger aumber of births. The increase of the Paris population in 1883 numbered 50,000 persons. The account of M. Quentin of the Assistance Publique is not so satisfactory. He said that in 1882 there were 2,746 newly born children abandoned by their parents, and in 1883 the number had increased to 5,000. The crime of abandoning children between I and 6 years was also much more frequent. and 6 years was also much more frequent.

-In his address before the American Health Association, Dr. Hunt, while speaking of the dif-ference between a man who is able to discover a fast and one who can discover merely an account of one, illustrated his point by referring to the mental habits of astronomers. It appears that a Washington astronomer was at a recent marriage reception, and, being somewhat absorbed in thought, was asked if he had paid bis respects to the bride. "No," was the amover, "I have not." "But why do you delay ?" asked his friend. "Because," said he, "I have no facts to communicate."

The expectionals made by Sile Second.

-The experiment made by Sir Samuel Wilson in 1877, with the object of introducing the Cali-fornian salmon into Australian rivers, is now proved to have been successful. The East Mclbourne Aust nave been successful. The East Mchourne Assertalasian states that "near Fortland a few days ago a beautiful fish was caught in the Gleneig, about ten miles from its mouth. It was 10 inches long and weighted 7 pounds. It had all the external appearance of the milno solar, and its fissh was of the true salinon color." From the size of the fish it was evidently the progeny of the fish introduced in 1877, as these would now at six years old

weigh over 20 pounds.

-Ernestine Wegner, the "Queen of Bou-Ernestine Wegner, the "Queen of Soubrettes" and darling of Serlin and the fatherland, is
dead. When she first went to Berlin the theatre was
crowded by young men of the Royal Hussars to see her
in her role of the Foung Hussar. All sought her acquantrance. She would accept the attentions of one
only, the youngest and silliest coxcomb of them all.
For a fortnight she permitted him to be centenally by
her side. At the end she saked him to some and see her
that evening in a new role she had been studying. In
the pittless giars of the footlights he saw himself. His
pet attitudes, grimnoes, intonations, and airs were
caricatured with torturing fidelity, while his envious
rivals screamed with glee.

—Mary B. G. Eddy is the chief spostle and
expounder of "Christian science." The exercises be-

expounder of "Christian science." The exercises begin with singing a hymn. Then follows a moment of gin with anging a hymn. Then follows a moment of allent prayer, and a remarkable paraphrasing of the Lord's Frayer. After each petition by the audience Mrs. Eddy interjects one of her own. For example, after the people eay, "Thy will be done," she adds, "May the supremony of spirit appear, and the drasm of matter dis-appear." "Lead us not into temptation" is followed by "Deliver us from the errors of personal sense." The sermon leaf Sunday channel to be an exception of sermon last Sunday chanced to be an exposition of the fourteenth St. John. The first two verses were read, and questions asked: "What is meant by the heart physi-cally and metaphysically!" Timid voices repiled: "A

podily organ," and "The seat of the affect -The New World, George Canning told us in a memorable speech, was called into existance to re-dress the balance with the Old. Thus O. A. Sala starts about Whitsuntide on a lecturing tour, and Sen Brierly, the Lancashire poet, whose genius, though it coruscates locally, Liverpool is prepared to back for all she is worth, crosses the Atlantic to take the platform about the same time. But the chief shift of the hemispheric equilibrium will result from the movement of Mr. O'Donnell, M. P. for Dungarvan, who has concluded to circulate for a season, and, in the words of Artemus Ward, "speak a piece" to American audiences, taking flight at the close of the session. He intends to launch himself at Boston, and proposes to float into the popular

the social, not the political, ticket. -A dramatic paper tells of a man whose livelihood is gained by painting the faces of amateur actors and actresses. Nearly all of the professionals do this work for themselves. He gets \$0 a night at an evening entertainment, and has entire charge of every face that goes on the stage. For \$20 he will provide all necessary wigs and whiskers. He goes to the theatre at To'clock, selects a room, places a chair in front of a mirror, and is ready for work. The men are easily treated. As a rule, all they need is a little rouge on their china, shaded eyebrows, and whitened foreheads. The make-up of the women is much more difficult. A man is usually so astonished by his beautified appearance after he has been painted that he has little to do beyond admiring himself in the glass. The reverse, however, is true of society actresses. They are never satisfied.

-There are civilized nations a large proportion of whose peasantry eat little or no bread. Baked loaves of bread are unknown in many parts of South Austria and of Italy and throughout the agricultural districts of Roumania. In the villages of the Oberstelermark, not very many miles from Vienna, bread is never seen, the staple food of the people being sterz, a kind of porridge made from ground beech nuts, which is taken at breakfast with fresh or curdled milk, at dinper with broth or with fried land and with milk again for supper. This sterz is also known as heiden, and takes the place of bread not only in the Stelermark, but in Carinthia and in many parts of the Tyrol. In the north of Italy the peasantry live chiefly on potenta, a porridge made of boiled maize. The potents, however, is not al-lowed to granulate like Scotch porridge or like the Austrian sterz, but is boiled into a solid pudding, which is out up and portioned out with a string. It is eaten cold as often as hot, and is in every sense the Italian passant's daily bread. The modern Roumaniaus are held by many scholars to be descended from a Roman colony, in other words, to be the cousins of the Italians; and, curiously enough, a variation of the polents called mausaliga is the national dish of Roumania. The mamaliga is like the polenta in that it is made of boiled maize, but it is unlike the latter in one important respect, as the grains are not allowed to settle into a solid mass, but are kept distinct, after the fashion BENJAMIN JUDAH'S LAMENT.

Go, Isaac, take de shinkle town, Unt lock de office door; Unt tell der glients dot dey need Not gome here any more. Too dim is Penchamin Chudah's eye. Too oit hass Penchamin growed

To learn again to bractise py CHORUS. Olt Penchamin Chudah; hiss heart iss vary low:

Olt Penchamin Chudah, I tinks he'll have to go. "Poor tings; vary poor tings," Dot's vot der beeple say;
"Poor tings; vary poor tings,
"I vas pedder the other vay." I used to know chust how to go,

But now I lose my road ice it vos all peen up so mixed By dot Brocedure Gode! My leetle sohn—mine Reuben—dot I vontly hoped to raise, To keep de name upon de door, Unt vork into mine blace-

Nor lift away mine load; Non gampos hass dot youth begoing Mit schudying dot Gode! From ven I sends mine summouses oud. Till ven I chudgment gete, No gomforts in my mind I haf, Rut all der dime I frets,

For fear I sometings have out left

Or varied from der mode Dot veller Dhroop has got put down In his Brocedure Gode So, Isaac, take de shinkle town, Unt lock der office door, Tell all dose glients dot day need Not gome here any more: I'il go unt mit mein Reuben eit Down in mein and apode,

Petere meta vits are all in bute